FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1841. [NO. 1282.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to [illegible] the number of insertions desired, or they will [illegible] continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
[illegible] Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Hay Mount High School.

THE present Term in this Institution closes on the 24th inst. The next Term will commence on the first Monday [illegible]. Tuition as heretofore. A few individual [illegible] can be accommodated with board in the family [illegible] provided they are subject, as far as [illegible] the same regulations with his own [illegible].
Dec. 22.—2w

For Sale.

10 CASKS FRENCH BRANDY,
[illegible] ditto Malaga WINE,
[illegible] ditto Sicily Madeira ditto,
[illegible] hhds. Molasses,
[illegible] ditto New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars,
[illegible] boxes Raisins,
[illegible] bags Rio Coffee,
[illegible] sacks Salt,
[illegible] Swedes and English Iron,
[illegible] Tanners' Oil.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
[illegible] 22, 1841. 81-3w

WOOD LAND for Sale.

T[illegible] that well wooded [illegible] acre Tract [illegible] the East side of the Wilmington [illegible] from the Market House, is for sale. [illegible] Apply at this Office. [illegible]

Notice.

A[illegible] Pleas and Quarter Sessions [illegible] the Subscriber qualified [illegible] last Will and Testament of [illegible] the Estate [illegible] claims [illegible] the Estate are [illegible] to the Subscriber.
JOHN HUSKE, Executor.
[illegible] 20, 1841. [illegible]

Notice.

T[illegible] administration on the [illegible] Josiah Evans, Sen., deceased, at the [illegible] of the Court of Pleas and Quarter [illegible] of Cumberland. All persons [illegible] said Estate are requested to [illegible] and those having accounts against [illegible] to present them for payment [illegible].
J. W. EVANS, Administrator.
[illegible] 1841. 81-3w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES for January. 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$30,000!! $15,000!

[illegible] Leesburg LOTTERY.

[illegible] drawn at Alexandria, Va. [illegible] 8, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

[illegible] $30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 6,[illegible] of 5,000, 1 of 4,628, 1 of 3,000, 1 [illegible] 1 of 2,000, 25 prizes of 1,000, 25 [illegible] of 300, 200 of 250, &c. &c. &c.
[illegible]—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.
[illegible]—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
[illegible] Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
[illegible] 25 Half do 65 00
[illegible] 25 Quarter do 32 50

[illegible] $35,294—NETT $30,000.
[illegible] Monongalia LOTTERY.
[illegible] 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. [illegible] January 15 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

[illegible] $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,[illegible] 1 of 1,603, 50 prizes of 1,000, 50 of [illegible] of 300, 132 of 200, &c. &c. &c.
[illegible] $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.
[illegible] Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
[illegible] 25 Half do 65 00
[illegible] 25 Quarter do 32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.
[illegible] Wellsburg LOTTERY.
[illegible] 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 22, 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

[illegible] prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,-[illegible] of 4,000, 1 of 2,590, 1 of 2,000, 1 [illegible] 1 of 1,363, 10 prizes of 1,390, 10 [illegible] 10 of 1,000, 10 of 600, 10 of 500, [illegible] &c. &c. &c.

[illegible] number $16, second drawn number [illegible] fourth drawn number [illegible] drawn number $12. Lowest prize $10.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
ditto 25 Half do 65 00
ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

$10,000! $15,000!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY.

[illegible] 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 29, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

[illegible] prize of $10,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 [illegible] 1 of 5,190, 6 prizes of 2,000, 10 [illegible] 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 60 of [illegible] 70 of 200, &c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $140 00
ditto 26 Half do 70 00
ditto 26 Quarter do 35 00

[illegible] For Tickets and Shares or Certificates [illegible] in the above Splendid Lotteries,—

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
[illegible] sent immediately after they are over to [illegible] as above. td-pd

Valuable Real Estate, &c.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by Stark & Pearce, the undersigned will sell, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville,

ON TUESDAY the 11th of JANUARY next,
The following Real and Personal Property:—

A STORE & Warehouses on Hay street, occupied by Stark & Pearce.

A Warehouse and Lot on South side of Person Street, now occupied as the Public Flour Warehouse—100 feet on Person Street and 80 feet on Cool Spring Street.

A Warehouse & Lot near Cool Spring St.

A Dwelling House and Lot on the South side of Hay Street, East of the Wagon Yard, fronting on Hay Street about 16 feet.

A Lot on South side of Hay Street, 28 feet front, and 130 feet deep, west of Messrs. Orrell's Store.

A Lot containing one and six-tenths of an acre, on Haymount, near T. C. Blake's.

A Lot on Haymount, on the East side of Adam street, opposite the Arsenal Grounds.

Undivided third of the Warehouses and Lot used as the Tobacco Ware House.

Undivided third of the Warehouse and Lot in Campbellton, known as the Halliday Ware House.

Dwelling House and Lot on Rowan st., occupied by O. P. Stark.

Undivided half of a Lot on Mumford st., in rear of the Hotel.

10 acres of Land near Fayetteville, between the Roads leading from Ramsay and North streets, opposite the plantation of A. Beebe.

133 acres of Land, near the residence of Warren Winslow, 4 miles from Fayetteville.

A Lot of Land on Meeting street, near the Candle Factory.

A Carriage and Harness, Wagon and Cart—two Horses.

Two shares of Stock in the Lafayette Hotel.

Sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known at Sale.

L. WETMORE, } Trustees.
J. W. WRIGHT, } 81ts
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1841.

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES: [illegible] House Servants, Mechanics, and [illegible].
C. P. MALLETT, [illegible]
[illegible] 1841. 80tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.

$25 Reward.

IN riding from my house to Wadesborough, on the 11th of September last, I lost my POCKET BOOK, containing a large amount of Notes and Accounts, mostly owned and made payable to Thomas Hamer, several to myself, and two Judgments to Elijah Cason. Among them are the following:—

One note on Clement Marshall and Purdy Richards, for four thousand [illegible] hundred dollars, payable to Thomas Hamer, due 1st of January, 1842. One on Thomas and William Bailey, for two hundred and thirty-three dollars and three cents, payable to Thomas Hamer, due 1st October, 1841. One on Charles Hicks, for forty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, payable to Thomas Hamer, due 1st October, 1841. One on William J. Cox and Charles Hicks, for eleven dollars, due 1st October, 1841, to Thomas Hamer. One note on Isaiah K. Hunt[illegible] for six dollars and seventy-five cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on Gideon B. Winfree, for four [illegible] 1841. One on [illegible] 1841. One on Jas. [illegible] dollars, due 1st [illegible] 1841. One on [illegible] for nine dollars and seventy-five cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on Daniel Talent and Thomas Bailey, for thirteen dollars and fifty-one cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Philip P. Smith, for forty-two dollars and forty-seven cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on Lewis McLendon and James [illegible], for six dollars and eighty-nine cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on William Baily and Sanford Hare, for two dollars and fifty cents, due October 1, 1841. One on E. Veal and James M. Waddill, for twenty-eight dollars and forty-four cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Clement Marshall, for fifty-nine dollars and fourteen and a half cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Henry Harrel, for eleven dollars and ninety-three cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Thomas J. Smith, for three dollars and twenty-two cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Thomas Tickaway, for nine dollars, due 1st October, 1841. One on James McLenny and Simon Edwards, for four dollars and ninety-five cents, due October 1, 1841. One on E. S. & G. S. Husband, for twenty dollars and fifty cents, due 1st January, 1842. One on Jas. B. Lindsey, for fourteen dollars and twenty-five cts., due January 1, 1842. One on Charles Wilkerly, for twelve dollars, due October 1, 1840. One on I. [illegible] for nineteen dollars and fifty [illegible] Sarah K. Hutchison, due 25th December, 1841. One on I. K. Hutchison, for forty dollars, due April 1, 1840,—with two credits—one of twenty dollars and twenty-eight cents, October, 1840; one of five dollars, Jan'y, 1841. One Judgment on Austin and Turner Fort, for about forty or forty-five dollars, Judgment dated June or July, 1841. One on [illegible] Gadis, for three dollars and fifty-six cents, due on demand. One on Edward C. Martin, for forty-five dollars, due 1st of January, 1841, with a credit of twelve dollars and fifty cents. One on Mary Watson, for twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, due 7th January, 1841. One on Duncan McLaurin, for fourteen dollars and forty-eight cents, due 7th January, 1841. One on Harmon Paul, for eight dollars and five cents, due 1st October, 1840. One on Wilson Redfearn and J. J. Grace, for fifty dollars, due 1st January, 1841, with a credit of twenty-five dollars, January, 1841. One on David and Robert Hildreth, for fifteen dollars and fifty cents, due 1st January, 1840. One on John Price, for two dollars and thirty-three cts., due 4th February, 1837. One account on R. McClenahan, for fifteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, due 1st January, 1841. One account on A. B. Smith, for six dollars and seventy-one cents, due 1st January, 1841. One ditto on John A. McRae, for seven dollars and eighty cents, due 1st January, 1841. One on Sherwood Townsend, for three dollars and thirty-nine cents, due September, 1840. One ditto on Jno. Hare, for three dollars and fifty cents, due October 1, 1841. One ditto on Sarah Hildreth, for three dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents, due December, 1840. One ditto on Clement Phillips, for two dollars and fifty cents, due July, 1840.

All the above accounts and notes are payable to Thomas Hamer. The following are due and made payable to myself, Philip G. Smith:—

One on John Livingston, for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars, due 1st January, 1841, with interest from 14th or 15th of March, 1840. One on Reuben Phillips and William Rickets, for eight dollars and seventy-five cents, due 1st January, 1841. One on Sarah Knight, for nineteen dollars and some cents, due in June or July, 1841. Also, two Judgments, one on James Moore and Wm. L. Gaddy, and the other on Needham Edwards and Wm. L. Gaddy, for about one hundred or one hundred and twenty dollars, (amount of both,) in favor of Elijah Cason, dated in June or July last.

All persons are forewarned from trading for said notes, and those owing them, from paying them to any other person than myself.

PHILIP G. SMITH.
Lilesville, Anson Co., Dec. 14, 1841. 81-4w

For Rent.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE on Hay Mount. Apply to
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
December 22, 1841. 81-3w

THE INSTITUTE

FOR the education of Young Ladies, at ROCKINGHAM, Richmond county, North Carolina, under the direction of Dr. C. Zimmerman and lady, will commence the exercises of the Winter Session on January 3, next,—to continue till end of May. The terms are as heretofore.

Four Grammar classes, including all branches of an English education,	$8 to $16
Latin and French, each,	20
Drawing and Painting, combined,	10
Music,	20
Use of Piano,	2
Waxwork,	8
Needlework,	2
Board, including lights, bedding, washing, fuel, and attendance of servants,	45

Rockingham, Dec. 16, 1841. 81-4w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of G. W. & W. Draughon, are requested to settle the same before the 1st of January next; if not, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, (without distinction,) as longer indulgence will not be given.
WALTER DRAUGHON.
December 13, 1841. 80-3w

Prime New Orleans SUGAR.

10 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR, received and for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
On the River.

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
[illegible] casks [illegible] CHEESE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 13, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.
MARGARET S. HOOPER, Executrix.
November 22, 1841.

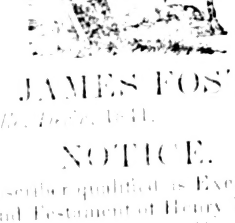
POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.
In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.
M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.
Dec. 8, 1841. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Fountain [illegible], dec'd, at the December Term of Cumberland County Court, 1841, all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
JOHN H. HALL.
CONSTANT JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1841. 80-6w

MARBLE FACTORY.



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, [illegible] 1841. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.— All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts will please hand them to Maj. John S. Pearson.
ELIZA J. BEATTY, Executrix.
December 14, 1841.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as the Administrator of Nathaniel Sutton, in the county of Rowan, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, else I shall pay over the amount in my hands to the next of kin.
WILLIAM MURPHY, Adm'r.
Salisbury, Nov. 21, 1841. 80-3w

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841.

John McAlpin *vs.* Duncan Black.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on a tract of eleven hundred and eighty two and a half acres of Land, on Burnt Swamp, adjoining the lands of Angus Ray and others, the undivided Sixth part of said tract being his interest in the same, as the property of Duncan Black. Also, One Tract of 100 acres, more or less, on the Lumberton Road, on Mossa Neck Branch, adjoining Rhodes and McAlpin and Powell, the Interest of Duncan Black in the same being One-Sixth part.—January the 27th 1841.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made for Six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that unless the Defendant shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and replevy the said property, and plead, Judgment final by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence the 66th year.

Issued the 8th Dec., 1841.
SDH. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.

40 HHDS. BRIGHT MOLASSES, just received and for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
December 14, 1841. 80-4w

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

6 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

Also, an improved Lot, opposite the residence of J. H. Hall.

Also, the Farm and Dwelling, situated on the South side of Mallett's Mill Pond, containing about 100 acres.

Also, about 30 acres, unimproved, on South side of the Mill Pond and East side of Gillespie street.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.
C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

IF application is immediately made, fair wages will be given for a man to oversee a few hands, and work himself. A single man is preferred, or a man with a small family. He must be from the country, and bring a good recommendation for industry, honesty and sobriety. Apply at this Office.
December 7, 1841. 79tf

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at his nurseries in Davidson county, N. C., a large assortment of FRUIT TREES, viz: Apple at 12½ and 15 cents; Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, &c. at 25 and 37½; Peach at 15 and 18. Also, a selection of the finest ROSES and DAHLIAS, 100 varieties of each. The selection of Fruit Trees consists of the most celebrated American and European Fruits, and are all grafted or inoculated. Trees, &c. will be neatly labelled and safely packed in boxes or bundles and delivered at Fayetteville and elsewhere in good condition, at the usual prices of hauling. From Fayetteville they can be sent to almost any part of the country by the market waggons. Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, and all communications, (post paid) promptly attended to.
CHARLES MOCK.
Lexington, N. C., October 27, 1841. 74-9w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH

(From London.)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.
November 12, 1841. 76tf

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session of 1842 will begin on the 5th of January and end on the last day of May.

Classical Department,	W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical Departm't,	R. W. HUGHES.
English Department,	E. J. MURPHY.

P. S.—The Principal begs leave to remind his patrons of the great importance of having their sons at school from the *first* to the *last* day of the session.
Hillsborough, Dec. 2. 79-5w

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THIS Female Literary Institution will again be opened for the reception of Students on the first Monday in January next. It offers benefits to the public not common to other Seminaries. Besides the advantages of situation for health and uninterrupted application for study, Board and Tuition will be had on more favorable terms.

John Drake, Esq., who is well qualified for the business, is engaged to furnish good Entertainment at the Steward's Hall. His comfortable sufficiency at home, his known character for integrity and industry, are a sure guarantee that his table will be well supplied with wholesome and palateable dishes. In addition to this, he will keep clean College Hall and Dormitories, make fires, furnish candles and water, at all times, for five dollars and fifty cents a month; he will do the washing at a dollar a month, and furnish Bedding at two dollars and fifty cents the Session.

Tuition per Session of five months.

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, in the Preparatory year, at	$8 00
The studies of the Sophomore year,	10 00
Those of the Junior and Senoir years, each	12 00

Music, Latin, Greek, Painting, &c. do not form a part of the Collegiate course. These, however, will be taught when required.

Music, per Session, at - - - -	$16 00
Use of Piano, - - - -	2 00
Languages, &c. - - - -	12 00
Drawing and Painting, - - - -	5 00
Needle Work, - - - -	2 50

As the foreign languages do not form a part of the regular course in this College, the Student will have ample time for attaining a very liberal and scientific education. In this respect the course of studies is as full perhaps as that of any College in the Union.
JOHN GILCHRIST, *Secretary to the Board of Trustees.*
December 7, 1841. 79-4w

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8 vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 4.

Rare Chance! Great Bargains!!

FOR SALE, a fine pair of Carriage HORSES, young and gentle. Apply at this office.
December 8. 79-tf.

G. D. HUBBARD,

TAILOR,
LATE OF NEW YORK,

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to solicit a small share of patronage.

All orders from merchants and others will be executed punctually and in a workmanlike manner. He may be found at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Cofer.
November 26, 1841. 78tf

NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased the Lands and Bridge on Drowning Creek, heretofore known as Mac Farland's Turnpike Lands, I have now the pleasure of informing the public that the bridge has been thoroughly re-built, and is at present in first rate travelling condition. Said bridge is 28 miles from Fayetteville, 36 miles from Cheraw, via Laurel Hill, and 23 miles from Rockingham, in Richmond county. The roads leading to the bridge are in first rate order. Persons going to market, as well as travellers generally, will find it to their advantage to cross at this bridge, it being the most direct road from Fayetteville to Cheraw or Rockingham.
WILLIAM McLEAN.
Turnpike Bridge, October 12, 1841. 73-3m.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.
JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of
HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN MUNN is authorized to collect the debts due the late firm of D. B. Robinson & Co. and make the proper receipts for payment.
D. B. ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1841. 77tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to
JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers and Planters,
Crocket's,
Comic,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
October 12, 1841.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜
Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

N. C. Bible Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Presbyterian Church of this City, on Tuesday night last. The Rev. Mr. Deems, an Agent of the Parent Society, was present, and gave a very eloquent and interesting account of the origin and progress of Bible Societies, the present condition of the cause and the efforts making to speed its success, concluding with a searching appeal to all engaged in the great work.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz. William Peace, Esq. *President*; Hon. D. L. Swain, L. L. D. and Bishop Van Vleck, of Salem, *Vice Presidents;* William Hill, Esq. *Treasurer*; Weston R. Gales, *Secretary*; Hon. Duncan Cameron, Hon. Lewis Williams, Rev. E. Mitchell, Rev. Drury Lacy, Rev. B. T. Blake, John D. Eccles, Jesse Brown, John Hinton, B. B. Smith, Charles Dewey, William Peck, Thomas J. Lemay, Dabney Cosby, N. B. Hughes, Ruffin Tucker, James M. Towles, T. H. Selby and George Simpson, Esquires, *Managers.*
Raleigh Register.

By a table in the American Almanac shewing the revenue and expenses of each State, we perceive that Ohio and North Carolina are, in their State expenses proper, excluding those occasioned by their public works, the most economical of any of the States.— The expenses of Ohio in proportion to her population, are a fraction over 14 cents per annum for each soul, which is very small. In consequence of this economy the State has been enabled to lay without the slightest hesitation, a direct tax to fill up the vacuum in the revenue from tolls on the public works, to meet and pay the interest on her Public Debt. The whole tax for expenses proper, and the public works do not amount to more than three fifths the tax per head, of Massachusetts and South Carolina, whose tax is considered very moderate; nor more than the rate of expenses proper per head in Kentucky.—*Balt. Amer. Dec. 7.*

A Mississippi paper states that Mr. Gwin, one of the newly elected anti-bond members of Congress, was indebted to the Union Bank of Mississippi upwards of 500,000 dollars, all of which except a small sum paid in depreciated paper, remains unpaid. He is an out-and-out anti-bonder.

Shadrick Burleson, better known hereabouts as Shad Burleson, is now Vice President of the Republic of Texas. He is well known on the Champlain Canal, as a boatman of 1824-5. He was engaged in building a boat at this place, about that time.— This together with irregular habits, and his calculations in business, he became embarrassed, took the Sabine Slide—entered the Texan Army—became Colonel, and is now Vice President by over 2,000 majority. Shad was a "go-a-head" and a right sort of a Texan citizen, we should think.
Whitehall Chronicle.

Slander.—It is a poor soul that cannot bear slander. No decent man can get along without it—at least none that are actively engaged in the struggle of business life. Have you a bad fellow in your employment, and discharge him, he goes round and slanders you—refuse another some very modest boon which he has asked; he goes round and slanders you—let your conduct be such as to create the envy of another, he goes round and slanders you. In fine, as we said before, we would not give a cent for a person who is not slandered—it shows that he is either a milksop or a fool. No, no; earn a bad name by a bad fellow, (and you can easily do so by correct conduct,) it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.—*Tattler.*

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed to my former old Stand, one door West of the Bank of Cape Fear, where I am prepared to attend to the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual. All orders will be attended to.
AMOS KIMBALL.
December 1, 1841.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.— Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.— His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ec. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1841.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S PROPOSED

"BOARD OF EXCHEQUER,"

As reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A BILL

Amendatory of the several Acts establishing the Treasury Department.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, and hereby is created and established in the Treasury Department at the seat of the Government of the United States, a Board, to be called the Exchequer of the United States, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; one of the said Commissioners first appointed to be appointed for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and vacancies subsequently occurring to be so filled as that one vacancy shall regularly occur at the end of every period of two years: the said Commissioners not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty; and in case of any such removal, it shall be the duty of the President to lay the reason thereof before the Senate. And on the first organization of the Board, one of the three Commissioners shall, by the members thereof, be elected President, who shall hold his office for two years, when a new election shall be made; and in like manner a new election shall take place afterwards at the end of each successive period of two years. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to appoint all such inferior officers as in the judgment of the Board the transaction of its business may require, the amount of their respective compensations to be fixed by the Board, who may take bonds for the faithful discharge of their duty for such sums and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. And each of said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of ——— dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Board of Exchequer shall have power to establish agencies or offices in such of the cities or towns of the States and Territories of the United States as it may judge expedient, not exceeding two in any State or Territory, and also wherever Congress may by law require the same to be established; and such officers and agents as may by the Board of Exchequer be thought necessary for the management of such agencies, and the transaction of their business, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Board of Exchequer; and the said Board shall have power to fix the amount of the respective compensations of such officers, and to provide regulations for the government of such agencies, the transaction of their business, and the rendering accounts of all their proceedings. And in such regulations they shall so assign and arrange the duties of the officers of the said agencies as that one of its officers shall be a check and control upon the other; and for that purpose they shall require that the accounts and proceedings of each shall be entered in proper books. And any of the officers of the said agencies may be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury for physical inability, or incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty. For it shall be his duty to state every removal of any principal officer of any agency, with his reasons therefor, in his general annual report of the transactions of the Board of Exchequer.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Exchequer and its offices shall be the general agents of the Government of the United States for receiving, keeping, and disbursing the public moneys [illegible] under the direction of the Treasury, and all [illegible] sources, [illegible] be paid into the said Exchequer or its agencies; and the principal officers employed in such agencies shall give bonds to the United States for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe for the faithful performance of their duties. And the said Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall pay all warrants, drafts, or orders made thereon by the Treasurer of the United States, and by all disbursing officers and agents of the Government having authority to make such drafts or orders. And every such payment shall be made, at the option of the person entitled to receive it, in gold and silver coin or in Treasury notes.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Exchequer and its officers shall perform the duties of Commissioners of Loans, in receiving subscriptions, transferring stock, and paying dividends and interest thereon, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall render to the Treasurer of the United States all necessary facilities for transferring and disbursing the public funds as shall be required by him, and shall perform all the duties of pension agents under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall render and perform all other duties and services in relation to the collection, keeping, and disbursing of the public funds as shall be prescribed by law or by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Board of Exchequer at the Seat of Government, and its several agencies, to receive on private deposite gold or silver coin or bullion, the property of individuals, to be held as in other cases of deposites made by individuals for convenience and security; and to issue certificates of the fact of such deposite having been made, which certificates shall always be redeemed on presentation at the agency where issued. But the amount so deposited shall never exceed in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, to be distributed by the Board among its several agencies according to the extent of their business respectively; and for issuing such certificates no higher premium shall be demanded than shall be sufficient to indemnify against the hazard of loss, or [illegible] for the safe-keeping the deposite, and in no case to exceed the one-half of one per cent. But paper issued by the Board and its several agencies, whether in the form of bills or of certificates of deposite, shall be redeemable only at the place where issued, unless the Board shall see cause to order otherwise.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, within three months after its first organization, to establish such by-laws and rules of proceeding as it may judge expedient and proper for the regulation of its concerns and the government of its agencies; and copies of all existing by-laws and regulations shall be laid before Congress every year at its annual session.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared Treasury notes of denominations not less than five dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars, which notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent at each agency, and shall be by him endorsed when issued at such agency, and which notes shall be redeemable and shall be redeemed in gold and silver, on demand, at the agency where issued; and Treasury notes intended to be issued by the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government shall be in like form, and shall be payable to the order of the Commissioners, and shall be endorsed by some one of them when issued, and shall be redeemable and redeemed at said Board, on demand, in gold and silver; and exact and perfect lists of all notes so signed shall be kept at the Treasury; and all Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may, when redeemed, be re-issued by the Board and its agencies respectively.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of Treasury notes issued and outstanding shall not, at any one time, exceed the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, unless otherwise ordered or provided by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, from time to time, on the application of the Board of Exchequer, to furnish for its own use and that of its several agencies a suitable amount of such notes to be used in the transaction of its business; and all dues to the United States, or any officer or department thereof, may be paid in gold or silver coin, in Treasury notes issued under this act, or in the notes of banks which shall be immediately convertible into specie at the place where received.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the Board of Exchequer at the Seat of Government and each of its agencies shall settle weekly, or oftener, with all banks in their neighborhood whose paper they may have received, and pay or collect, as the case may be, all balances between it and said banks; and no individual shall be allowed at any time to stand as debtor to the Exchequer or any of its agencies in account; and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, and each of its several agencies, at all times, so to limit its issues that its gold and silver on hand shall be equal to one-third the amount of such issues outstanding.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Board of Exchequer may draw bills or drafts on any of its agencies, and may authorize any agency to draw bills or drafts on the Board or any other agency, and may sell and authorize its agencies to sell such bills or drafts for a premium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting specie to the place of payment, and in no case to exceed two per centum on the amount of such bill or draft.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for said Board of Exchequer and each of its agencies to purchase domestic bills of exchange, subject to the following rules and regulations:

1. No bill of exchange shall be bought which is payable in the same State or Territory in which it is drawn, nor any bill payable within less than ——— miles of the place of drawing.

2. Bills drawn on places not more than five hundred miles distant from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from date; and bills drawn on places more than five hundred miles from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than sixty days from sight.

3. In no case shall more be demanded from the seller of such bills by way of interest or exchange than an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum for the time which the said bill has to run, and a rate of exchange never exceeding the cost of remitting specie, and in no case to exceed two per cent. And it shall not be lawful for the Board of Exchequer, or any agency, to purchase any bill drawn by or upon any member or officer thereof, or in which such member or officer shall in any way be interested; nor to receive any deposite of any money belonging to any such member or officer. And no bill shall be purchased or draft sold to any agency, without the assent of at least two of the officers of such agency; nor by the Board of Exchequer without the assent of two of its members.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That no agency established in any State under the provisions of this act shall, contrary to the provisions of any law which such State may enact, receive any other deposites than those of the United States, or make or sell drafts, or purchase bills, other than such as shall be necessary in the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public funds.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if at any time it shall be found necessary to carry on the operations of the Exchequer Board, and its agencies hereby created, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be prepared, issued, and delivered to the Exchequer Board, certificates of stock of the United States, in the usual form, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, the interest of which shall be payable semi-annually, and the principal shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the expiration of twenty years from the issue thereof. And it shall be lawful for the said Exchequer Board to sell and transfer the said stock for gold or silver coin, or bullion. And it shall be the duty of the Exchequer Board to provide for the punctual payment of the interest on the said stock as it shall become due, and for the reimbursement of the principal from the profits and other means and resources of the Board and its agencies. But the faith of the Government, nevertheless, shall be pledged for the payment of the interest and the principal of such stock.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall keep separate and distinct accounts, in one of which shall be entered all transactions respecting the collection, keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue, and transmitting the public moneys from place to place for the service of Government, and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from dealings in exchange and other transactions not on Government account. And all profits accruing from dealing in exchange on individual account and from private deposites shall be applied in the first place to pay all salaries and compensations, and to defray all expenses incurred under the authority of this act, and the residue thereof shall be placed [illegible] to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States [illegible] the said Board may retain [illegible] of profits [illegible] of dollars, and may retain said amount of its profits as a fund to meet all contingencies chargeable on the Exchequer and its agencies.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That if it shall at any time become necessary to bring suit on any bill of exchange or other debt or liability arising out of any transactions under the provisions of this act, such suit may be brought in the name of the United States in any Circuit Court of the United States, or any State Court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the vaults necessary for the safe keeping of the public moneys and for the transaction of the business of the Board of Exchequer and its agencies shall be provided by the Treasury Department at the city of Washington, and in the custom-houses, mints, branch mints, and other public buildings belonging to the United States, so far as the same can be furnished without detriment to the public service; and where the same cannot be so furnished, the said Board may provide others.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Exchequer to appoint as agent for the Board any specie-paying bank in any State in cases where it may not be deemed expedient to establish an office or agency of the said Board, as hereinbefore provided; but such bank shall not be authorized in any event to receive deposites or to purchase or sell bills or drafts on account of the Board of Exchequer.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That full and exact accounts of the proceedings of the Board and its several agencies shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury as often as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to lay abstracts of the same before Congress at the commencement of each annual session, and to furnish full and particular accounts and statements of the transactions of the Board and its agencies when required by Congress; and the amount of Treasury notes outstanding at the end of every quarter shall, so soon thereafter as the same may be ascertained, be published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That if any member of the Exchequer Board, or any officer or clerk employed in its business or any of its agencies, shall convert to his own use, in any way, any money or security deposited with or belonging to the said Board or any of its agencies, or belonging to the United States, or any other person or persons dealing or depositing with the said Board or any agency, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than ——— nor more than ——— years, and to a fine equal to twice the amount or value of the property embezzled.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officer or member of the Board of Exchequer, or any of its agencies established under the provisions of this act, shall give or sign a false certificate of a deposite having been made with any agency, or shall issue or deliver any draft or bill of exchange without having received the full amount thereof, and caused the receipt of the same to be duly entered in the books of the said agency, or shall be guilty of any other malpractice by which any responsibility of the said agency, or of the Board of Exchequer, or of the United States, shall be improperly created or increased, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than seven years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false certificate so given, or of the bill or draft so issued or delivered, or to the amount of the responsibility so created or increased.

EPITAPH.

"Beneath this stone lies Jemmy Wood,
Who never thought an action good
That brought no gain.
Reader! if e'er he thought
Thou even read'st this stone for nought,
'Twould give him pain."

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Editor of this paper returned on Tuesday night from a few days of observation and inquiry in Washington. The impressions imbibed during his brief sojourn at the Federal Metropolis have been freely communicated from day to day through his letters. The general results of his inquiries are the following conclusions:—

1. There is now rather more probability that some plan of Finance and Currency, based on the President's suggestions, will be adopted at this Session than that one will not. Its character will probably undergo material transformation, either in Committee or in the House. The power to discount or purchase Bills of Exchange will probably be stricken out. The great difficulty will be to so designate and constitute the Board of Control, (or whatever it may be termed,) as to add nothing to the power and patronage of the President. On this point, many Whig members are inflexible, and, if not conceded, they will reluctantly vote against the bill.

2. There is good hope that a thorough examination of the ordinary Expenditures of the Government—Salaries, Fees, &c.—will be made at this Session, with a view to the Retrenchment of any and every expenditure that may be curtailed without injury to the Public Service. If any offices are found unnecessary, they will most certainly be cut off. An excellent and determined Committee has this subject specially in charge, and the temper of the House is good. The point of most difficulty is the reduction of the pay of Members of Congress. Many consider that they have less now than is paid to public servants in any other capacity requiring equal talent and involving equal responsibility, apart from the fact that they are so irregularly employed as to derange any business they may have, without paying them for more than a third of their time.

3. The Departments of War and the Navy call urgently for largely increased appropriations, in order that the country may be placed in a thorough posture of defence.—The general impression that our Foreign Relations are in so critical a condition that ample preparations for War are the only sure conservators of Peace, will induce Congress to accede measurably to these demands, but probably not to their full extent.

4. The supposed alienation of many Whig Members from President Tyler will rarely induce them to vote against his Fiscal project. On the contrary, many whose dissent from his course is most decided are among the most earnest advocates of adopting some measure based on the President's proposition. Indeed, it is evident that, if personal considerations were to override, the rejection of his plan would strengthen the President more than its well considered adoption.

5. The Tariff will probably be somewhat improved at this Session, though not half what the interests of the Country require. The Compromise Act provides that duties after July next be based upon the value of the imported articles in *this* Country: this can only be carried into consistent and beneficial effect by ascertaining and settling the average Home Value of Iron, Sugar, Salt, &c. &c., and making the duty specific on that amount. For instance, if the average value in this Country of pig iron is found to be thirty dollars a ton, let the duty invariably be twenty per cent. on that amount, or $6 per ton—and so throughout. We hope this will be done, but do not feel assured of it. More we hardly expect this Session.

6. The Land Distribution Bill will not be repealed, nor will the Bankrupt Law. If any attempt is made on either, it will only be for effect elsewhere. An effort will be made to subject Banks to a Compulsory Bankrupt Law—we hear, without success.

7. A vast number of Private Claims against the government have been suffered to accumulate throughout the last ten years—many of them preposterous, but many, again, founded in the clearest justice, and the postponement of which is a grievous and inexcusable wrong. We are confident that they will be investigated and settled at the present session.

The correspondent of the New York Courier, says, a scheme is on foot to get rid of Mr. Webster. Mr. W., it is said, is to be required to settle the question of veracity between Mr. Ewing and Mr. Tyler—and if he does not sustain the latter, he must walk, of course. The N. Y. Express thinks there is no truth in this statement.

One of the circumstances which distinguishes the attendance of Members of Congress at the present session is, that a much larger proportion of them than ever before have brought their families with them. The number of gentlemen of both Houses, whose families are with them, or are shortly expected, is nearly a hundred, being, we believe, a larger proportion of Ladies by one-half than have ever before honored this city by visiting it in company with their relatives in Congress. What this unusual attendance of the fairer part of creation portends, we cannot certainly say; but, for ourselves, we are disposed to hail it, like the rainbow that spans the Heavens with its beauteous arch, as the promise and the pledge of a brighter and serener day.—*National Intelligencer.*

Diabolical Villainy.—A horrid attempt was made a few nights since, to assassinate the Rev. Josiah Crudup, formerly of this vicinity, but now a resident of the adjoining County of Granville. He was sitting in his own House, surrounded by his family, reading the President's Message, when the report of fire-arms was heard, and at the same moment a window pane fell in, and a Rifle ball, passing within a hair's breadth of Mr. Crudup's head, lodged in the opposite wall. Mr. C. with great presence of mind, immediately seized a loaded musket, and rushing to the door, fired in the direction in which retreating footsteps were heard.

Raleigh Register.

According to the New York Tribune, it is estimated that the number of turkeys sold in the markets of that city has been from 5,000 to 8,000 every day during the last week.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

SIGNS OF A COMING STORM.

Our readers are well aware that we are no alarmists, and we trust that they ever find our opinions conservative, and employed in rebuking the mad spirit of destruction that is the impelling *genius* of Loco Focoism. We feel, however, that it is our duty to tell the truth, and the whole truth, as faithful public sentinels, and under the guidance of this impulse, we are compelled to proclaim that, to the best of our judgment, a powerful party is organizing in this country TO SWINDLE BY STATES, or in the softer term of the day, to *repudiate the State Bonds.* If successful, the end of it inevitably will be *a war with England,* with the scorn and contempt of the whole civilized world. We believe the following Resolutions, passed, as the Evening Post says, at "spirited public meetings" in "various counties" of Indiana, to be in substance the opinions of a majority of the People of Mississippi and Arkansas.

It will be seen, (to quote the words of the Evening Post,) the people speak out boldly and determinedly:

"*Resolved,* That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that the Legislature of our State should, at its next session, REPUDIATE ALL STATE BONDS* for which the State has not received bona fide consideration, and that the Legislature should solemnly resolve to pay *neither principal, nor interest, nor any part thereof, of any such bonds.*

"*Resolved, further,* That it is the express desire of this meeting, that the next Legislature suspend the further payment of the State Bonds, both principal and interest; *until the State is better able to pay; and that the Legislature lay no tax upon the people beyond what is necessary to defray the net expenses of the State Government.*

"*Resolved,* That the Internal Improvements of this State be sold to the highest bidder, at auction or public outcry, the proceeds to go, as far as they will, to assist paying the public debt.

"*Resolved,* That payment ought to be refused of the suspended debt,* and Ex-Governor Noble called home.

"*Resolved,* That no more state bonds be *hypothecated, save pawned,* for little more than half their value, to raise money to carry on useless works and run our state further into debt.

"*Resolved,* That the salaries of all public officers in the state ought to be immediately reduced to an economical standard.

"*Resolved, That a relief or stay law for two years, ought to be passed immediately upon the assembling of the Legislature, and that all debts, judgments,* [illegible] *to be stayed until the 1st of January, 1844.*

"*Resolved,* That if the Legislature does not grant relief at a very early day of the session, that we will assemble at [illegible] on Christmas day, determined that our public officers, through force of public opinion, shall resign their different trusts reposed in them by us."

The "repudiation" principle Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, just put forth, we are pained to see, runs like wild-fire among certain presses in the interior of the States we have named. It is preached as popular, that American Farmers shall not sweat and toil to pay debts to the nabobs of England; and it is a degrading thought, that the idea captivates hundreds upon hundreds of otherwise honest minds. The Farmers, indeed, are told, that these nabobs have swindled them out of their bonds; that the plan to cheat and defraud them has been deliberate, and the only remedy, therefore, is *repudiation!*

The arguments respectable presses of the opposition, such as the Evening Post, and Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, have put forth, to defend Gov. McNutt in his repudiation of a part of the Bonds of Mississippi, many of the presses of the interior confound as a defence of the whole system of swindling. The *immorality* of that defence, admitting we may honestly differ about the principle, corrupts the whole public mind of the opposition. The effect of it is to make swindling a party question, and to rally what is called "the democracy" upon the principle, or rather to confound democracy and general State swindling.

Let us be understood, however, while we sound the alarm on this point. If demagogues mounting and successfully riding this hobby obtain a temporary triumph, amid the sufferings of the People, in the same breath that we sound the alarm, we proclaim an abiding and undoubting confidence in the ultimate rectitude and uprightness of the People of this country. We believe that in the end every cent, principal and interest of every State Bond will be paid. Honesty always triumphs in the end with a Republican People. Honor will prompt the States when better able to have no debt or claim left standing against them. After all too, the whole debt of $200,000,000 is but a trifle for us as compared with the debts and taxes of other nations. The States now the worst off have in them the seeds of growth and progress sure guarantees of interest now left unpaid.

Our *coming* great difficulty is, however, with Great Britain, which holds so many of our Bonds. Mississippi, Arkansas, and those people of Indiana do not propose swindling, because they *cannot* pay, as is the case of the South American (Spanish) States, but because *they do not choose to pay.* Will Great Britain submit to such an answer to her People holding their Bonds? True, the Federal Government has nothing to do with it. Great Britain owns that, after negotiation, and then says, she herself will settle with the *repudiating* States. Reprisals, for an example, are made in London of the Cotton of Mississippi and Arkansas, and in Canada of the Wheat of Michigan and Indiana. The Federal Government as in duty bound remonstrates, and Great Britain replies, "you say you had nothing to do with the debts of these States, and yet the moment we pay ourselves, you interfere." There is a case to be sure to go to war upon, but what will France, Germany, Russia, or Turkey even say of America engaging in such a war?

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* Meaning the bonds given for what is now the suspended debt.

We learn from private accounts, says the Mobile Ledger, that there is great trouble and commotion at Tuscaloosa. Bowie-knives and pistols are fashionable ornaments to the inside pockets of gentlemen legislators—the same who whilom penned the penal code. The investigation into Bank frauds, corruptions and rascalities is the moving cause.

At St. Louis, where, heretofore, they have imported wheat and flour, they have sent forward to New Orleans this season 80,000 bushels of wheat and 110,000 bbls. of flour—valued at $160,000.

TENNESSEE.

Faction has had a baleful success in the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, in preventing the election of two Senators of the United States from that State, by defeating a decision on the part of both Houses to do the thing which they did not do. This proceeding is, as far as we know, without example. Legislative bodies in States have, before now, refused to agree to go into joint meeting for the purpose of electing Senators; but never before, we believe, have they defeated by violence what has been already deliberately determined. The precedent would be a most dangerous one, if it were a probable thing that the proceeding should ever be remembered in any State but to be abhorred and shunned.

On the 7th instant, after being in session for five days, spent in vain efforts to carry into effect the joint resolution of the two Houses for electing Senators, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Upon the motion being made to dissolve the Convention, the following proceedings took place, which are worthy of being copied at large:

Mr. Reneau, on leave, addressed the Convention. He remarked briefly upon the connexion between the State and General Governments, to preserve which in all its departments the Constitution of Tennessee has provided that the Legislature shall conform to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States. One of the injunctions of this bond of union is, that the Legislature shall apportion the Representative districts for the House of Representatives of the United States, and elect two Senators to represent the State in the Senate. This duty neglected, or any part of it, the Union to that extent was at an end. Such is now the condition of the State in respect to United States Senators. Congress is in session; two Senatorial seats are vacant; we are here to fill these vacancies; the People knew they would or had occurred when the Legislature was elected; they expected us to fill them; and he, Mr. R., would appeal to all parties to say whether the Whig members of both Houses had not performed *their* duty in the premises. At an early day it was discovered that a portion of the Senate were disposed to postpone this duty. The Whigs of that body had pressed and entreated its consideration. On the first of December resolutions were introduced by one of their opponents, passed and concurred in by the House, to go into the elections. When the day arrived, every Whig was in his place; but was the election consummated, the duty performed according to resolution, according to an oath to the Constitution? It was not. And whose fault—who deserted and left the Convention without a quorum? The People, with all the facts before them, could and would determine.

The Convention had adjourned from day to day, awaiting the attendance of a quorum, until we had reached the fifth day. It was evident that every thing had been done which could be done by the members of the Convention who had been regular in their attendance, to bring about the elections for which they were convened by resolution. We cannot elect Senators ourselves, in the absence of a quorum. And whatever evil shall grow out of the failure, it would not rest at our door. There *is* a grievous fault somewhere, and the People of Tennessee, I presume, will be able to fix the responsibility where it of right belongs. Believing that every thing had been done to accomplish the end of this Convention, he, Mr. R., would move an adjournment *sine die.*

The question was then taken by ayes and noes, and the Convention adjourned *without day.* Ayes 48, noes 3, viz. Messrs. Brooks, Powell, and Ross.

[When Mr. Brooks was called to vote, he rose and remarked that he considered the election of Senators a paramount duty, under the Constitution; and, with due regard to the interest and virtual instructions of his constituents, the people of Jackson county, he could not forego that duty by voting to dissolve the Convention. For one, he was willing to remain in Convention from day to day—nay, from year to year—rather than yield to faction and disorganization.]

A GREAT MART.—The New Orleans Merchants Transcript gives a Table of the Exports from that place for ten years, commencing in 1832 and ending with 1841 (the last quarter of the present year being estimated; all the rest compiled from the records.) The following are the totals for each year:

Years.	In Am. vessels.	In For. vessels.
1832	21,012,242	2,012,898
1833	25,548,694	2,613,554
1834	36,169,229	3,592,160
* 1835	43,358,565	4,763,408
1836	51,211,772	5,238,481
1837	44,695,831	3,067,633
1838	34,164,668	1,132,123
1839	56,546,616	2,105,012
1840	47,052,980	1,281,855
1841 (estim'd)	57,543,218	1,575,995
	430,207,849	27,713,119
Foreign vessels	27,713,119	

Grand total exp. $457,950,968

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

The letter of our friend, Jo Doane, is received. Jo Doane's story does not differ materially from either of the others—all of them had the same origin. The following is the postscriptum of Jo Doane's epistle:—

"P. S. Understanding that some of you came from the country where the New England Primer was first published, I should be glad if you can tell me how many children John Rogers' wife had. It is a question that I have heard a good deal discussed in debating societies, up in Tennessee; but which has never yet been decided, to the satisfaction of the debaters. One poor fellow up there suffered this question to perplex his mind so much, as to cause him to take to hard drink, in consequence of which he died."

We need not say that, in a very great degree, Jo Doane has puzzled us. When we cast our eye back upon the past, and think upon the many days we have past in admiring that picture—and a beautiful wood-cut it was, Jo Doane—when we call to mind the firmness and determination of old John Rogers, tied to the stake, with the flames curling round him—when we remember the terror-stricken expression that rested upon the countenances of his wife and the little ones gathered around her—above all, when we think of those lines,

"I leave you here this little book,
For you to look upon,
That you may see your father's face,
When he is dead and gone,"

It does indeed seem as though we ought to be able to state with perfect accuracy, for the benefit of Jo Doane, the number of children Mr. John Rogers left behind him. But, alack! the arithmetical part of our education was sadly neglected. In conclusion, we have a very grave question to propose to Jo Doane. The people of Illinois are called "*Suckers.*" That name must have had an origin. Now, is it not possible that the youngest child of John Rogers emigrated to Illinois, and was himself the original "*Sucker?*" If Jo Doane has any historical facts or documents calculated to shed light upon this point, will he communicate with us?

Earthquake.—The New York Courier of Monday, says—"By a letter from Central America, we learn that the whole town of Cartago, C. A., of about 30,000 inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake, about the middle of September last."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, December

LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The steam ship Columbia reached B ton Tuesday about 12 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th and London to the 3d inst.

The political news has but little interest for our readers. The commercial and manufacturing news is, however, of importance. In the manufacturing towns, distress continued to prevail, and but little relief was from the contributions made, which in a slight degree alleviated the general The Glasgow Argus states that there are now 7708 persons in that unhappy subsisting on charity alone.

The London money market was bly easy, and money could be obtained good securities.

The commercial depression which prevailed so long in England, had spread over the whole of Europe. In Russia felt very severely. Not less than two hundred and fifty failures had taken place in Moscow alone, and nearly an equal number at St. Petersburgh. The emperor is reported to have issued a peremptory to the effect that those insolvents who not pay 40 per cent. of their debts, shall be compelled to join the army as common soldiers.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland appeared to be even more extensive than was at first represented; and completing the apparent indications of a severe w caused melancholy forebodings of dis among the countless poor of that op and ill governed country. The sp the temperance reform, it was hoped, w go far to mitigate the evils of scarcity, to ameliorate the condition of the suf poor.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Dec The demand for Cotton to-day has been again moderate—the quantity sold is estimated at bales. Few sales made for the packet to-morrow rather easier prices.

The weekly sales amount to which 2500 are for speculation for export. The market closes heavily.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ED STATES.

The Committee, appointed by the Agricultural Society of the United States to select the Officers of the Society to serve until the first general meeting and exhibition on the 4th day of May next, have met, and do hereby recommend and report the following gentlemen to fill the offices annexed to their respective names. The Recording Secretary is requested to publish this and give special information to each individual of his selection.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Chairman, &c.

President—JAMES M. GARNETT.
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN S. S
Recording Secretary—JOHN F. CALLAN.
Treasurer—EDWARD DYER.
Board of Control—LEVI WOODBURY, E. WHITTLESEY, ALEXANDER HUNTER, J. A. S W. J. STONE.

Vice Presidents.

Maine,	George Evans,
New Hampshire,	Isaac Hill,
Massachusetts,	B. F. French,
Connecticut,	Eli Ives,
Rhode Island,	Gov. Fenner,
Vermont,	W. Jarvis,
New York,	C. H. Bement,
New Jersey,	C. S. Green,
Pennsylvania,	Geo. M. Keim,
Delaware,	J. W. Thompson,
Maryland,	Thomas Emory,
Virginia,	Edmund Ruffin,
North Carolina,	Edmund Deberry,
South Carolina,	Wade Hampton,
Georgia,	W. Lumpkin,
Alabama,	Dixon H. Lewis,
Louisiana,	Alex. Mouton,
Arkansas,	Archibald Yell,
Tennessee,	[illegible]
Mississippi,	[illegible]
Kentucky,	[illegible]
Missouri,	Lewis F. Linn,
Illinois,	A. W. Snyder,
Indiana,	Solon Robinson,
Michigan,	Isaac E. Crary,
Ohio,	John Hastings,
Dist. Columbia,	H. L. Ellsworth,
Florida,	R. W. Walker,
Iowa,	Timothy Davis,
Wisconsin,	Henry Dodge.

The Vice Presidents of Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware are ex-officio members of the Board of Control.

☞ A meeting of the Board will be held at the Patent Office, at 7 o'clock, P. M., on W 22d instant.

J. F. CALLAN,

Progress of Reform.—The "Independent" says:—"To give the country by one great fact, an idea of the rapid course of Reform, we may mention what is now well known here—that the long, the arduous, the faithful, the disinterested public services of a man whose high character and virtuous abilities have shed a lustre over the Politics of this country, have at last found a Chief Magistrate who is enough to reward them; and that Mr. Kendall, though unable, we believe, in health, to quit his house,—has received employment of 10 dollars *per diem,* for directing the alterations and repairs of a building which was, 'till the other day, used as the General Post Office. Let Patriotism, Integrity and Decency hold up their heads once more! Virtue is no longer to go unrecompensed in this country."

[The correspondent of the New York disputes the above statement. He admits that Amos has the superintendence of the repairs, but denies that he is to have any compensation. He must be a more patriotic man than we take him to be, if he works for nothing.]

Droll—Very.—The Washington Globe saith, "Vituperation and slang, and all the stuff that make up the elegancies of newspaper altercation among vulgar editors, do not suit the ears of our readers, and we never treat them to it."

Who could believe after this that, only a week since this very Globe insinuated insolently that the American Secretary of State was in the pay of the British Government?

Ex

Curious Law.—It is said that there is a law among the Arabs which permits a man to divorce any of the four wives allowed him, who do *not make good bread.* Fortunately for some of the *fashionables* of the present day, no such law is in force in this country.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1841.

[illegible] closing the *Seventeenth* and entering on the [illegible] year of our Editorial intercourse with [illegible] readers of the Observer, we offer them our most [illegible] good wishes on the return of this festive season. May they enjoy many returns of the New [illegible] may they and we realize a large increase [illegible] and profit which both parties *ought* [illegible] the relation of publisher and reader.

[illegible] communication of "A Soldier," came to [illegible] for to-day's paper.

THE FISCAL AGENT.—In another column [illegible] will find the Bill to establish "The Ex[illegible] of the United States," as submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of [illegible] Administration. Accompanying it is a very long [illegible] paper, enforcing its advantages, and replying [illegible] objections, for which we have not room. We [illegible] the following extracts:—

[illegible] want of the country is the want of [illegible] in the steadiness and stability [illegible] of the Government; confidence in [illegible] regulates the value of property and the [illegible] and confidence in the establishment [illegible] preservation of the necessary and ordinary [illegible] exchanging production against production, [illegible] buying and selling with security, so that the [illegible] between different parts of the country [illegible] carried on with its former activity and usefulness. The object of the plan suggested to Con[illegible] President's message, and now presented [illegible] in the form of a bill, is to establish [illegible] confidence, and to give the country tran[illegible] designed to terminate contentions of [illegible] and to restore that peace, quiet, and [illegible] in the state of public affairs, without [illegible] cannot pursue their vocations either with [illegible] or with success. Amidst the conflict of [illegible] opinions, a [illegible] is recommend[illegible] extremes on both sides. It propos[illegible] less than many think it desirable that [illegible] should do, or attempt to do, and at the [illegible] far more than others are ready to recom[illegible] aims at a just medium, a common ground, [illegible] those may consistently stop who might [illegible] go further, and to which they may ad[illegible] without self-reproach, who would neverthe[illegible] desired to fall short of it. It does not at[illegible] a capital by private subscription, for [illegible] purposes of loans and discounts, and [illegible] propose to perform the ordinary [illegible]. On the other hand, it does not [illegible] from the [illegible] of [illegible] every [illegible] to the Go[illegible] no attempt at the same time, to [illegible] country with other currency or ex[illegible] entirely contenting itself with securing [illegible] into the Treasury. In these re[illegible] differs from the system established by the [illegible] repealed, generally called the sub-Treasury.

[illegible] intended here to discuss the respective [illegible] two systems which may be regarded [illegible] opposites of each other. But it may be [illegible] Bank of the U. States [illegible] to the country. Such [illegible] of the [illegible] depression of general [illegible] that condition of the currency [illegible] other causes, and such the existing pressure [illegible] money market, arising, as is believed, in a [illegible] degree from want of confidence, that there is [illegible] that private subscriptions, payable [illegible] would be obtained to any bank with an [illegible]. This opinion is strengthened by [illegible] six per cent. stocks of the U. States [illegible] would be useless, at the present time, [illegible] the creation of a bank, with a capital furnished principally by private subscription, [illegible] intended to discount, through its branches, [illegible] notes in all parts of the country, even if [illegible] objections were out of the way. And [illegible] to the sub-Treasury system, it is perhaps [illegible] that it is supposed a return to that [illegible] any time hereafter, is an event highly im[illegible].

[illegible] on the [illegible] sub-Treasury [illegible] accomplish to some ex[illegible]. The plan, such as [illegible] considered, it is not doubted, [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] to persist in the present [illegible] as to turn to the great[illegible] advantage of the country the [illegible] the employment of which may be [illegible] the general commerce.

[illegible] now submitted to be considered as [illegible] principal objects in view:

[illegible] safe keeping of the public moneys.

[illegible] furnishing, as well for safe and conve[illegible] to the Treasury as for the use of the [illegible] circulation, always equivalent to [illegible] of universal credit.

[illegible] to the [illegible] extent the [illegible] exchange in the com[illegible] between the several States."

[illegible] Secretary closes his argument thus:—

"[illegible] extremes of public sentiment on the subjects [illegible] in this bill, are embodied in the system of [illegible] Treasury on the one hand, and in a Bank of [illegible] States on the other. The great problem [illegible] to practical statesmanship is, whe[illegible] and reconciliation of opinion can be at[illegible] whether an end can be put to distressing [illegible] controversies, touching the [illegible] Government, by the adoption of an in[illegible] bestowing no in[illegible] the Gov[illegible] the People; but, on the other hand, [illegible] the most austere, though the most indis[illegible] and plainly constitutional duty of the Gov[illegible], the collection of the taxes, into the very [illegible] of sustaining the industry, interchanging the [illegible] and increasing the gains of those by whom taxes are paid.

"This intermediate position, the plan struck out [illegible] the President's Message proposes to occupy. On [illegible] one hand, it performs one grand function which [illegible] sub-Treasury could not and did not seek to per[illegible].

"[illegible] asserts and recognises the constitutional duty [illegible] and sustaining the commerce between [illegible] States, by all proper and constitutional means, [illegible] from nothing within the limits of the [illegible] which may support general credit.

"[illegible] admits the impolicy and impracticability, without violence to the business of life, of coercing an entire substitution of the precious metals for that convertible currency which has come to occupy their place.

"But, on the other hand, it is not a corporation: it alarms nobody by the assertion of power to enter the States, to engross local business, or grasp at local gains, exempt from liability to local burdens.

"If a measure may ever be accomplished, as the good sense, the fraternal sentiments, and the business [illegible] of the American people must lead them [illegible] to desire, by which existing elements of dis[illegible] be withdrawn from national politics, and [illegible] be suffered to enjoy tranquillity in things [illegible] men's daily labor and daily bread, it [illegible] confidently believed that it may be matured, by the wisdom of the Legislature, out of the general provisions of the bill now submitted to its consideration."

It is proper to state, that many of the Whig papers at the North favor the scheme, as the best which the circumstances of the times admit of, and that report speaks of its finding more favor at Washington than at first. Its passage, with some modifications, is confidently predicted. We can scarcely believe it, unless a large portion of the Opposition support it, which from the course of the Globe and Mr. Benton is not probable.

With the support of both parties, we would be willing to see almost any scheme adopted, for almost any would do good if the incessant din of party politics could be silenced in regard to it; and scarcely any can be successful or permanent whilst one-half of the country is bent upon pulling it down before it has gotten fairly into operation, and parties are arrayed for or against it without knowing or caring whether it is calculated to benefit or injure the country.—There must be compromise and conciliation, and a patriotic sacrifice of mere party interests upon the altar of the country's good, before we can hope for the adoption of any system which will restore the country to its former prosperity. We fear there is not enough of patriotism at Washington for the crisis.

The Annual Treasury Report, on the State of the Finances, has been rendered to Congress, and as it is of very moderate length, we expect to insert it in our next.

DISORGANIZING PRINCIPLES.—The reader will be struck with the declaration of Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, in the Senate, that "if government did not prevent the aggressions of the British authorities in the West India Islands, on Southern property, the Southern people would themselves fit out expeditions, and be redressed by battering down some of the towns on those British Isles." We are amazed that such a remark did not receive a prompt rebuke from the Senate. The power to levy war, and order reprisals, is expressly and most wisely confided by the Constitution in the General Government. But here is a sanction given, in the highest branch of that government, to the exercise of those great powers by a portion of the people, who may thus plunge the country into a war, whether the general government desire it or not. Such disorganizing doctrines and dangerous practices are becoming but too common, and perhaps more than any thing else awaken fears for the perpetuity of the Union. The people of the Western part of New York chose to levy war against Canada, and a collision with England was near being the consequence. The Governor and people of Maine have been with difficulty restrained from waging a boundary war, utterly denying the right of the general government to interpose, unless it will secure her all the land in controversy. And these are followed up by Mr. Barrow's bold declaration in the Senate. Evils of such magnitude may result from this State adoption of the Lynch code, that all good men of all parties should set their faces against it. Some temporary object of passion, or even of justice, may be secured by it, but there is permanent safety only in a strict adherence to the Constitution and the Laws.

REPUDIATION, OR STATE SWINDLING.—A very interesting article on this subject, from the New York Express, will be found in another column.

In connection with it, we are pained to state, that besides Mississippi, there are strong indications that Arkansas, Indiana, and Illinois, at least, will adopt the dishonorable, dishonest expedient, of throwing off their obligations on the plea of "full value not received." Nothing can be more clear, to disinterested observers, than that the misconduct of the States' agents, in selling the bonds below par, or the improvidence of the States themselves, in squandering the money upon unproductive works,—affords not the slightest justification for repudiation. On the contrary, the credit and character of our country will be injured to a degree which many years of more upright conduct than such things lead to cannot retrieve. We wish, more than we hope, that we may not be involved in a war for this and other pending causes.

Besides the Indiana resolutions, which are quoted in the article from the Express, we find that the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas has solemnly resolved that it is neither legally nor morally bound for the State Bonds placed by it in the hands of the North American Trust and Banking Company, and by that Company sold to Holford & Co. in Europe. And the resolution of the Bank is seconded by Governor Yell, in the following extract from a letter of his to Mr. Holford:—

"But it would be absurd to suppose, and you mistake the character of our people, if you flatter yourself that they will tamely submit to be *taxed* to pay bonds hypothecated to *stock jobbers* to enable the bank to carry on her speculations, without the authority of law, and in express violation of her charter."

The ground assumed by the Bank is, that the N. American Trust and Banking Company, [illegible] committed a breach of trust, in the manner of disposing of the bonds which it put into the Company's hands. Whilst the Governor, it will be seen, lays the blame to the Bank. Between them, they will doubtless manage to cheat Holford & Co.

Indiana and Illinois State Bonds have fallen to $15 and $20 on the $100 in New York. Alabama bonds are worth about $45; Kentucky 70; Ohio 83, &c. Truly, the credit of the States is at a low ebb.

The failure of Illinois to meet the interest on her debt has already prostrated one great house in New York, Stebbins & McAlister, which had advanced $300,000 to her on pledge of stock, the neglect to redeem which broke them, and produced a panic in the stock market at New York.

Exchange on Mobile, at the same place, 14 per cent. discount. On Georgia 4 to 12½. Virginia 6 to 6½. North Carolina 5 to 5½. Philadelphia 5¼ to 5½. Ohio 12½ to 14, &c.

MORE BORDER TROUBLES.—A number of barns, &c. have recently been burnt on the Canada side of the Northern Boundary, said to be by Canadian Patriots, who take this mode of producing a war fever; but attributed by the Canadians to Americans. This has naturally produced a violent commotion in Canada, and two of the Montreal papers openly and warmly recommend the forming of parties to retaliate, by burning a number of houses on the American side every night until the evil is remedied,—or rather, they should have said, until a war is brought about.

A writer in the Boston Courier says that the Manufacturers of New England have, for the last eight or ten years, paid as much for cotton as those of England, and in some instances more.

It is a well known fact, that the Cotton Factories in North Carolina have for two years past paid higher prices for the raw material than could be realized in any market, domestic or foreign.

The cultivation of Sea Island Cotton has been commenced on the Island of Jamaica.

A man named Johnson, of Raleigh, where he has a wife, died suddenly in his chair at the Rail Road Hotel, Selma, Ala. on the 16th inst.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 20th, the Chair announced Messrs. Mangum, Merrick, and Young, as the Committee on printing.

A vast number of petitions and Memorials were presented, among them some asking for the amendment or repeal of the Bankrupt Law:

The bill from the House making provision in part for the civil expenses of government, was taken up, and after debate, passed its third reading.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received.

Some time was spent in Executive business.

On Tuesday, many petitions were presented, and referred, except those in relation to abolition, which were not received.

Mr. Linn presented a bill to repeal the distribution sections of the act of last session to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the States; and to appropriate such proceeds to the construction of works for the defence of the country. Mr. Calhoun moved to refer the bill to a select committee, which motion, after a long debate, was negatived, 24 to 17. Mr. King then moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, which was also negatived, 25 to 17. The bill was then made the order for Tuesday three weeks.

On Wednesday, Mr. Benton gave notice of a bill to postpone the Bankrupt Law till July next, and to include insolvent Banks in its operations.

Mr. Barrow presented a memorial praying indemnity for 38 slaves, who, shipwrecked in the brig Hermosa, from Richmond for New Orleans, were rescued by a British officer, carried into Nassau, and there liberated. The motion to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, produced a long debate, in which the wrongs committed by England, in this case and that of the Creole, and in searching American vessels on the African coast, were warmly denounced, by Messrs. Barrow, Calhoun, King, Preston, Rives and others. Mr. Barrow and Mr. King thought that a persistance in these wrongs would speedily lead to collision between the two countries. Mr. Preston pronounced the conduct of England totally unjustifiable, but thought it would abandon its ground, and that peace would be preserved. Mr. Rives thought so too, but he was for putting the country in the best state of defence, so as to be prepared for any emergency. Mr. Calhoun thought there was but little danger of immediate conflict, because there is a strong party in both countries determined to preserve peace as long as it can be maintained with honor. Mr. Barrow said that if government did not protect the property of the South, "the Southern people would themselves fit out expeditions, and be redressed by battering down some of the towns on these British isles."

The memorial was finally referred.

On Thursday, no business of importance was transacted. Several bills were introduced and referred, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on the 20th, Mr. Snyder offered a resolution in regard to Printing, similar to that of Mr. Mangum in the Senate; but it requiring a vote of two-thirds to receive it, it was not received.

The House again took up the resolution to refer so much of the President's Message as relates to the Tariff to the Committee on Manufactures; when the debate was resumed by Mr. Slade, who occupied the floor till near three o'clock.

Mr. Stanly moved that his colleague, Mr. Shepperd, of North Carolina, be excused from further service as a member of the Committee on Public Expenditures, on account of ill health; which motion was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the usual number and ten thousand extra copies thereof were ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Briggs offered a resolution to abolish the franking privilege of members of Congress; and to fix the rates of postage according to Federal money; and to increase the postage on certain printed documents. Requiring two-thirds, it was not received.

The resolution of reference of the Tariff subject, again came up, and Messrs. Sollers, Linn, Rayner, and Fuller of S. Carolina [illegible]. Mr. Marshall of Ken. obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, after the presentation of petitions, the same subject was resumed, and was discussed by Messrs. Marshall and Rhett, without a decision.

On Thursday, after some unimportant business, the Tariff question again came up, and the day was consumed by Messrs. Atherton, Reynolds and Arnold.

EXTENSION OF THE TERM OF THE LOAN. A bill was yesterday reported in the House of Representatives for the extension of the term for which the unexpended residue of the Twelve Million Loan may be taken. The same bill contains also a provision for an additional loan of Five Millions of dollars, on the same terms; which is understood to be intended as a substitute for the re-issue, as proposed in the annual Treasury Report, of an equivalent amount of the Treasury Notes now outstanding. This bill, therefore, proposes to provide altogether for something more than ten millions of the estimated deficit of fourteen millions two hundred thousand dollars in the ways and means of 1842.

Mr. Rencher, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, arrived in this city on Monday evening, but has been prevented by indisposition as yet from attending the House.

Noticing the arrival of Mr. Rencher reminds us of the fact, applicable to him as well as to all other Members of the House of Representatives who have made their first appearance in the House since Monday week, or who have not yet attended, that, by reason of their absence, they are excluded from positions on the committees of the House on which it may have been particularly desirable that they should be placed: The practice of the House has been to include in the selection of committees no Members not actually in attendance when the committees are appointed.—*National Intelligencer.*

ROBBERY.—A reward of $1000 is offered by the Superintendent of the Patent Office, for the recovery of some rare jewels which have been stolen from the small room attached to the great National Gallery at Washington. Among them was the Gold Snuff Box presented by the Emperor Alexander to Mr. Harris, former Charge d'Affairs to Russia, and by him deposited (as bound to do by the Constitution) in the State Department. On the lid of the box was a large *A*, formed of diamonds. It was valued at $6000. A gold scabbard, valued at $2500, and a pearl necklace, $3500, presented to President Van Buren by the Emaum of Muscat, were also stolen.

STUPENDOUS FRAUD.—In the Alabama Legislature, W. Young, Chairman of the Bank Committee, says, that the investigation already made by the Committee had elicited facts "*conducive to show that a plan had been set on foot in Tuscaloosa, last winter, for the purpose of defrauding and plundering the Banks;* which *plan* extended to three hundred persons, many of whom were of high standing; others were mere *strikers* systematically classified, and arranged so as to accomplish the end."

The General Ticket Law of Alabama, which was so decidedly condemned by the vote of the people, has been repealed by the present Legislature.

DIVORCES.—There have been 142 applications for divorce to the present Legislature of Alabama. The Eutaw Whig hopes the parties will all be divorced, because the practice of binding people to live together after they have become dissatisfied, is anti-republican!

LOCO SINCERITY.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act further to suspend until the 1st of April, the penalties against the Banks for not paying specie. The Locos at first rejected the bill, some of the Whigs standing aloof to let them have their own way; but they reconsidered it, and it was then voted for by members of both parties.

The South Carolina Legislature refused to accept the share of the Distribution to which that State will be entitled—a refusal consistent with its denunciations of the Distribution Law. But the Locos of Georgia, whilst denouncing the Law as unconstitutional, as a bribe, &c., quietly rejected a resolution to refuse her share. The course of South Carolina is supremely ridiculous,—that of Georgia is supremely contemptible.

TIN ORE IN GEORGIA.—The State Geologist of Georgia has discovered a mine of Tin Ore in the Appalachian Mountains. It has been traced ten miles in Georgia, and over the line into Tennessee. In one place it is 250 feet wide. Some of the specimens are unusually rich.

The location of "Floral College" advertised in this week's paper, we know to be very healthy. From what we know of the Principal, and what we learn of the institution, we consider it a very good school.—We know of no other female school which affords the same advantages at so little cost.

Cheraw Gazette.

The Richmond Whig says the "Independent," the new paper at Washington, started with a subscription list of 5000.

It appears that Bennett's infamous paper, the New York Herald, is in disgrace at the White House. The Washington letter-writer of the Sun says, the letter-writer for the Herald there has his intercourse with the White House broken up, and that "the Herald is no longer countenanced in any shape by Mr. Tyler." "If our old Correspondent (says the Herald) cannot find out *the secrets* of the White House, we shall send another fresh man, who can get them out. We mean to have those secrets, and *shall* have them." That is cool, and if Mr. Parmelee, the writer referred to, submits to it, he must be in want of cash, on such terms. That is to say, if he wont play "Spy" under cover of the President's hospitality, and reveal all he says and does, then the Herald will have some worthless fellow that will.—The White House, of course, will be on its guard against such tactics as his.—*Express.*

MEMPHIS, (Tenn.) December 7.

The Judiciary of Mississippi.—A novel scene, and one which we trust may never again be exhibited in an American court-room, was presented on Monday week last at Holly Springs, at the opening of, or rather in the attempt to open, the December term of the Marshall circuit court. There seems to have been a regular *squabble* between Messrs. Huling and Howry for the judicial robes. The old Judge, (Huling,) who contends that there was no vacancy, and consequently that the late election was null and void, refused to recognise the Judge elect, but proceeded as usual to take his seat on the bench. The new Judge (Howry) also made his appearance, and claimed the seat. Then followed the farce of each claimant ordering the other to jail, while the sheriff and clerk very properly refused to obey either. The lawyers "put in their jaw," and for a while there was every prospect of a very pretty little bit of a row between those whose especial duty it is to maintain the "majesty of the law." The result is, there is no court to be held this term, and the Supreme Court of the State will have to determine between the parties. So much for the practical operation of ultra Democracy.—*Enquirer.*

EXTENSIVE CIRCULATION.

The Houston Telegraph mentions a curious instance of the circulation of a bank note. A gentleman who was closing up some business of a mercantile firm, paid out a $100 note on one of the Louisiana banks, and in a few days afterwards received the same bill from a person who was owing him. On making inquiry he learned that his bill had made the complete tour of the settlement, "paying up old scores," and had actually passed through the hands of twenty-four different debtors and creditors, thus paying debts to the amount of $2,400!

The United States Gazette tells another story equally as illustrative of the extensive effect sometimes produced by a single payment. A gentleman resident in New York, who had considerable business in Philadelphia, went on there late in the season, about the year 1770, to make his collections and pay what he owed; but in order that the latter might not be dependant on the former, he took a quantity of gold pieces (bank notes were not in those days) and set forth. When he arrived in Philadelphia he entered promptly on his business of dunning, but his customers, one and all, began to make excuses—every one had a good deal due to him, but could not collect, and of course could not pay.—Finding that he was to collect nothing, the worthy friend determined to finish the other part of his business and go home. He therefore took his bundle of gold pieces, and went round and paid all of his debts. Having then got business off his hands, he spent a few days with his frends, and prepared to depart. Just as he was going, one of his debtors intimated that he could now pay, and he accordingly did pay. This induced the friend to try again, and, to his astonishment, *all* paid; and, what added to the moral, was that the worthy gentleman found that he had got back nearly every gold piece, the identical coin, which he brought with him from New York.

These anecdotes are laid before the public for the encouragement of the punctual and the monition of the negligent; they illustrate more forcibly than any argument, the importance of paying even a single debt, however small, whenever the means can be had to do so. The season is approaching too when such considerations are valuable.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 24th inst., by John H. Cook, Esq., Mr. DAVID COTHRAN, of Marengo county, Alabama, to Miss M. A. GOUCH, of Person county, N. C.

In this county, on the 23d instant, by Robert E. Rives, Esq., Mr. JOHN CAMERON to Miss JANE CAMERON.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Drane, Mr. EDWIN ABERDEEN KEITH, late of New Bedford, Mass., to Miss MARY ANN, adopted daughter of Mr. R. W. Brown.

In Montgomery county, on the 23d inst., by Dr. Joseph Ewing, Mr. JOHN A. WOOLEY to Miss MARIA McRAE, eldest daughter of Mr. John R. McRae.

In Richmond county, on the 23d instant, Mr. WASHINGTON BENNETT to Miss MARY ANN USHER, daughter of Samuel Usher, Esq.

In Robeson county, on the 17th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Bradley, Mr. BENJAMIN ALFORD, of Marion District, S. C., to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Malcom McNeill, Esq., dec'd, of Robeson.

Also, in the same county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. ARCH'D VARNUM to Miss FLORAH McNEILL, both of Robeson.

In Robeson county, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. STEPHEN F. COBB to Miss MARY BETHUNE, all of that county.

In Randolph County, on Thursday the 25th ult., by Marsh Dorsett, Esq., Mr. LINDEN KEARNES to Miss SARAH HAMMONDS.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. DANIEL D. THOMPSON, Merchant, of the firm of Elliott & Thompson, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Mr. Wm. K. Wood, all of Randolph.

In Rowan County, on Thursday the 9th inst. by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. NATHAN THOMPSON, of Davidson County, to Miss RACHAEL MORGAN, of Rowan County.

In Person county, Dr. JAMES W. McCAIN, of Rockingham county, to Miss ANN E. JEFFREYS, daughter of the Rev. George W. Jeffreys.

DIED.

In this county, a few days since, Mrs. McDANIEL, mother of the Rev'd James McDaniel.

In Leon county, Florida, on Sunday morning, 28th ult., Mr. PATRICK MONROE, aged 64 years, formerly of Cumberland County, N. C. but for the last year a resident of that county. He was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, and bore his painful illness with the fortitude of a man and the resignation of a christian—a good neighbor and a kind friend, he commanded the esteem of all who knew him.

In Raleigh, on the 20th instant, Mr. ROGER FITCH, Hatter, in the 81st year of his age, a native of Norwich, Conn., but one of the oldest inhabitants of Raleigh.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 29.

Brandy, peach,	38 a 40	Lime,	$2¼ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 a 7	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	25 a 32½
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	8
Coffee,	12 a 13	Nails, cut,	6¼ a 6½
Cotton,	7 a 8	Powder, keg,	$[illegible]
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 11
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60 a 75
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2¼ a 2½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 35 a $1 40	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a [illegible]
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 12½
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 7½ ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—December 22.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 32, Rice 3 00 a 3 10.

Naval Stores.—Extensive transactions in Turpentine since our last report at 2 21 and 2 22. Tar has slightly advanced. It brought 1 50 on yesterday.

Timber.—The demand for timber is not quite as brisk as it was a week ago, although considerable has come in lately, and has been sold at from 5 to 7 dollars per M.

Lumber.—Sales of wide boards at 7½ dollars, and of scantling at 5. There are some qr. boards at market unsold, the demand for them having slackened of late.

Bacon.—Old hams have recently brought 10 cents; in other kinds of bacon very little doing. Pork is worth 4 to 4½ cents.

Corn.—Late sales of boat cargoes are reported at 50 and 60 cents.

Rice.—Transactions to a considerable extent within the few past days at 3 dollars per 100 lbs.

Salt.—The cargo of the Schr. Mary Clark, from N. P., brought 25 cents.

CHERAW MARKET—December 21.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8½; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at New Orleans 7¾ to 10¾. Receipts 273,968 bales, against 280,288 to same date last year. Sugar 4 to 6¼. Molasses 18 to 19. Tobacco 2½ to 6. Flour 6 25 to 6 37. Bacon 2 to 6. Whiskey 16½ to 17½.

Cotton at Augusta, 5 to 8.

Cotton at Charleston 6¼ to 10. Corn 65 to 68.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, December 25, Steamer Henrietta, with Boats Post Boy and Nelson in tow, with full Cargoes, for Hall & Johnson, John Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, C. J. & G. B. Atkins, Cook & Co., Elijah Fuller, Boon & Breece, Cannon Caison, Stark & Pearce, E. L. Winslow, James Dodd, Joseph Baker, H. & E. J. Lilly, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, John W. Sandford, John M. Rose, Gardner & McKethan, Geo. McNeill, B. Rose, David Torrence, Dr. Cameron, W. McL. McKay, M. McKinnon, J. H. Hawley, S. W. Tillinghast, State Arsenal, J. D. Williams, James Martine, David Shaw, John D. Eccles, T. R. Byrne & Co., Jas. Jenkins, Holmes & Bayne, Peleg Pearce, J. & J. Kyle, S. T. Hawley, C. Montague, John D. Starr, C. P. Mallett, A. W. Steel, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, Rockfish Company, M. N. Leary, and J. S. Raboteau, of this place; and for D. Freeman & Son, M. Mann, J. Worth, Cane Creek Company, Prof. Mitchell, Holt & Carigan, J. Rush, T. Lineback, J. P. Marbry, Jenkins & Biles, G. W. Brown, W. S. Spears, J. & W. Murphy, J. A. Mebane, Salisbury Company, Concord Company, T. Slidle, Salem Company, R. C. Carson, R. W. Allison, W. C. Means, T. Volger, W. W. Elms, E. Shober, Dr. Coffin, Dr. Shober, J. H. Hampton, T. J. Hanks, W. H. Bume, W. B. Bitting, and D. F. McNair, of the interior.

OYSTERS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF OYSTERS, received per Steamer Henrietta, *in the Shell.*

Suppers Furnished.

R. COCHRAN, Jr., Liberty Point.

Dec'r 29. 1w

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 16.—Brigs Adeline from Martinique, David Duffell from St. Thomas, Vesper from do., Napoleon from Matanzas; Schrs. North Carolina from Philadelphia, Isaac Franklin from St. Thomas. 17.—Brigs Hellespont from Gaudaloupe, John from Pt. Petre. 20.—Brigs Belle from New York, Henry from Porto Rico; Schr. Warren from Charleston. 21.—Schrs. Sterling from New York, Brutus from do., Repeater from do.

DEPARTURES.

December 15.—Schr. Thetis for Matanzas. 16.—Schrs. Olivia Brickell for Jamaica, Eliza Jane for Barbadoes. 17.—Brigs Lafayette for Martinique, John H. Stephens for Jamaica. 18.—Schrs. C. E. Thorn for New York, Peruvian for Baltimore, Olive for N. York. 21.—Brig Rowland for Gaudaloupe.

Examination at Floral College.

THE Committee which was delegated from the Board of Trustees to attend the Examination at Floral College, at the close of the first Session, made a Report from which the following is an extract:—

The first Class in English Grammar consisted of about twenty Students. The facility with which these corrected false English, and applied Rules in Parsing, indicated close application to, and an accurate knowledge of, their studies. The second Class, consisting of ten, are on respectable standing, and showed evident marks of application.

The first Class in Botany, equally numerous with the first in Grammar, did well. The second also.

A Class in Chemistry acquired much credit.

The examination of a Class in Geometry passed off tolerably well. Had its members been less agitated, they would have acquitted themselves better.

The Class in Natural Philosophy deserves praise.

The Reading and Spelling Class did well in Spelling. The Readers progressed with ease, and were generally correct in pronunciation; but were deficient in other respects.

The First Class in Arithmetic was large, and gave great satisfaction. The Rules were at command, and applied understandingly.

The Second Class did not perform quite so well.

Miss Mary R. McRae, Miss Elizabeth McEachin, and Miss Caroline McEachern, constituted the Class in Rhetoric. They were prepared as far as the 85th page in Blair's Lectures, and examined in the chapter on Taste. They were highly approved.

A Class was examined in Grimshaw's History of the United States, and merited much praise.

The First Class in Geography was highly commended. The Second was not equal to the First. In this branch of study a little girl, about nine years of age, came forward to be examined alone. Her name is Mary Ann McKinnon. Questions were rapidly propounded and as promptly answered by the little Student. It appeared as if she had made the tour of the Earth, and become acquainted with every kindred and tongue and nation and people.

The Specimens in Drawing and Painting showed taste and judgment.

The Copy Books exhibited evident improvement. The hand-writing was characterized by ease and regularity.

The second day of the Examination was now far spent, when the Musical Class, numbering fifteen, was called up. Each in her turn played and sang. Miss Martha Crawford and Miss Mary Ann Fairley had made some advances in the study and practice of Music before they came to this Institution. They still held their superiority. Those who were best qualified to judge of the proficiency made by the members of this Class, gave them much praise. We cannot dismiss this subject, without notice of a display, made together on the Piano, by two members of this Class, viz: Miss Mary Jane Shaw of Richmond county, and Miss Mary Ann Harllee of Cheraw, both equal in size and in age, 12 or 13, whose performances excited much admiration.

Lastly, as if by enchantment, all the Students were formed into a semi-circle around the Piano, and joined the Instructress in singing that beautiful little song, "Home, sweet Home." The symphony of so many silver voices floating on the mellifluous tones of the Piano, reached the listening ear with thrilling effect. The occasion was an appropriate one. They now took leave of each other with tender regret, though the placid sensations of Sweet Home still played on their cheeks.

The assemblage of spectators was numerous and respectable. The College Hall, though large, could not contain them all. They manifested a lively interest in the occurrences of the day, and, on the part of the Ladies, the anxiety was intense. They were pleased to see the Sun of Science shedding its balmy influence over the land; feeling that nothing could elevate the female character to its proper rank so effectually as this mental culture. Such were the happy results at the termination of the First Session at Floral College. A happy presage of the future, whose "coming events cast their shadows before."

ORANGES! ORANGES!!

4000 SWEET ORANGES just received at the Store of

W. PRIOR.

December 28, 1841. 82-2w

HORSES AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, January 31, 1842, I will sell at the Market House, for Cash, 3 HORSES.

By order of the Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Ezekiel Vann, deceased, at December term of Cumberland County Court, 1841, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D HOLMES.
JOHN HOLMES.

December 23, 1841. 82-3w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar per share will be payable to the Stockholders on 1st January next.

By order of the Board.

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

Dec. 29, 1841. 82-1w

SWAIM'S

North Carolina Executor;

CONTAINING the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Juries and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs and all other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the proper management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of descent, Partition of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c. &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are,—all the necessary Legal Process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c. &c.—in all near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 *octavo* pages, (same size as those of the "North Carolina Justice;") well bound in *law binding*; and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

☞ Apply at the Printing Office in Asheborough, Randolph County, N. C. or at the North Carolina Book-Store in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Author & Proprietor.

December 8, 1841. 82-3[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE and general assortment of CHAIRS, comprising a great variety of quality and patterns, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also, an unusually large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of my own manufacture, which I am disposed to sell on terms to suit the times.

JNO. W. BAKER.
November 1, 1841. 74-3m

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Reference—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia. Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.
Wilmington, October 23. 72-*tf.*

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,
And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

STEAM
FEATHER RENOVATOR.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that I have a STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR now in operation here, and am prepared to accommodate all persons who may want their beds steamed. As to the utility of it, I could refer to certificates from persons who have tried it. It, however, needs no puffing. Try it and it will recommend itself.

Price for Renovating, Two Dollars for Beds that weigh not more than 40 lbs., and 5 cents a pound for all over 40.

Any person bringing more than one bed can have them renovated for $1 75 apiece.

MURDOCK McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1841. 78tf

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1841.

J. & W. Leak *vs.* John Oliver.
Original Attachment levied on Land.
Daniel McLean *vs.* same.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in these two cases resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to replevy and plead to issues, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the land levied on be condemned subject to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of the County Court, at office, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1841.

[78] GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1841.

Perry Sprawls *vs.* Noami Bostick, Samuel Sprawls and Richard Sprawls; and John Luck and Susannah his wife; William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls, Zilpha Sprawls and Rachel Sprawls, who has intermarried with James Stringer, children and heirs at law of Elijah Sprawls, dec'd; Solomon Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children and heirs at law of Solomon Sprawls, deceased; and Isaac Ewing, Turner Smith, and Elijah Bostick:

ORIGINAL BILL.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls and Zilpha Sprawls, children of Elijah Sprawls; and Solomon Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children of Solomon Sprawls; and Samuel Sprawls and Richard Sprawls, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1841.

[79] JNO. W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.
JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, December 1, 1841.

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,
Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.
November 15, 1841. 76tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CULERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Backcountry Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c., all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 21, 1841. 69tf

BOOK BINDERY.
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary work bound in *Calf or Sheep*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*y.*

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Corniceing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.
Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery aad Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars,
Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
October 4, 1841. 70tf

State of North Carolina, }
ANSON COUNTY. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a Certificate for Twelve Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of William Little, the original of which has been lost.

WILLIAM LITTLE.
October 5, 1841. 71-3mpd

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. P. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. South, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Sweetser, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 61-tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

[illegible] 1841. 17tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY.

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to [illegible], or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milne; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Pioneers; Rollo's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

State of South Carolina, } *Copy.*
MARION DISTRICT. }

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [*Seal.*]
WM. DANIEL, [*Seal.*]

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, *C. C. P.*
October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Cho P. O. Marlborough District, S. C. ANN MURCHISON.

Nov. 24, 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms, 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841.

FARMERS' & PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 28, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the liver, and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, Sole Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy effect. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but of some one who has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Somebody was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Peters' Pills; or are you not glad that Miss ― has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it would not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is rapid.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say he don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances; they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the prescriptor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application. The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf